

**SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR NOTIFYING A CONSUMER OF CHANGES
MADE TO A CREDIT REPORT**

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The invention relates to systems and methods for monitoring changes to selected fields of a database. Particularly, the invention relates to systems and methods that monitor changes made to a database such as a credit report related database and notify a user or consumer when predetermined changes are made to the database.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 The advent of technology advancement has made life easier for many people. Technology makes life easier for merchants by allowing them to transact a sale even when customers do not have sufficient cash for the purchase. The merchants offer credit card purchase backed by credit card issuing institutions who then own the receivable.

15 The technology also makes it possible for consumers to make a purchase without ever visiting a store. Consumers can place their order from a web site or by telephone and pay with their credit cards. This new model in retailing relies heavily on technology and more importantly on the availability of credit information.

 Having good credit is becoming an important factor in a person's life. A good
20 credit rating is becoming a precious commodity in today's society. A person with good

credit can apply for credit cards and make purchases without carrying cash. A person with good credit can obtain a mortgage loan easily and pay favorable interest rates. Society makes life easier and more affordable for people who have good credit.

In contrast, a person with less than perfect credit may be required to pay higher interest rates for a credit card. A person with bad credit may not be able to obtain a mortgage loan to purchase a house, and even if he is able to obtain a loan, it is likely that he will be required to pay a higher interest rate and to put down more money for the down payment. Bad credit may even prevent a person from obtaining the necessary loan to purchase an automobile for transportation purposes.

Although important to a person's life, a person's credit is affected by many factors. Credit is often impacted by one's action. Late mortgage payments and failure to repay student loans will damage one's credit. Credit may also be impacted by actions from third parties. Failure to record a car loan payment by a financial institution may lead the financial institution to report that the consumer is late in his payments. A retailer's mistake in reporting a failure for payment from someone with the same name may affect one's credit. Often a person does not learn about the damage to his credit until financial institutions turn down his application for credit, in which case he has to go through a painful process to clear mistakes and errors in order to restore his credit.

With such a strong impact on people's lives, more and more people are closely guarding their credit. More people want to know as soon as possible when their credit information changes for whatever reason, so they can take early action and not be caught by surprise.

However, recording and reporting errors and mistakes are not the only reason for changes in a person's credit rating. A new crime known as identity theft has caused problems for many people by damaging their credit rating. This new crime is the product of technology advancement. Technology now enables thieves to steal a person's identification information and usurps the person's identity without the person knowing it until the person's credit is damaged.

Thieves can steal information about a person through a variety of sources, such as a credit card receipt or an on-line database housed by merchants. Once a thief obtains some personal information on a person, the thief can impersonate this person in a variety of transactions. A thief can request a credit card based on the credit of that person and place purchase orders with no intention of ever paying for them. A thief may also change the address of a person in order to get more financial information about that person and do more damage to the credit rating of that person. In addition, all of this is done without the person ever knowing it or having a chance to stop it.

Often consumers only learn that someone has stolen their identities after the damage to their credit rating is done. The suspicions usually arise when a credit request is declined, or a loan application turned down, or worse when a collection letter is received.

To clear up their names and restore their credits, consumers need to report the crime to police, alert credit rating agencies, and essentially prove that they are not responsible for the delinquencies. This task can be frustrating and time consuming.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides systems and methods for monitoring changes and modifications to a predetermined number of data elements in a database. Whenever predetermined data element is changed or modified, the system provides a notification to
5 a user whose watch list includes such elements.

A preferred embodiment of the present invention comprises a server functionally accessible from a network. The server functionally includes a database that stores data elements collected from several sources and a computer program that interfaces with users, monitors changes to the data elements, and sends notifications to the users. The
10 database is generally a credit report database or repository, which contains data collected from or reported by different financial institutions, banks, and other credit bureaus. The database has a plurality of entries, and each entry may contain information about a particular consumer. Each entry may contain a consumer's identification information and other credit related data elements. Examples of the data elements are current address,
15 bankruptcy indicator, collections indicator, foreclosure indicator, etc. The notifications can be sent in any number of ways, such as an e-mail to a user defined e-mail destination, a pager to the user's paging device, or a call to the user's telephone or wireless communication device.

The consumer can subscribe to the monitoring service in different ways, among
20 them are through web site access or by contacting the service provider directly. During the subscribing procedure, the consumer provides his personal information such as social security number, driver's license number, etc. The service provider may employ a multi-stage authentication to further identify the subscriber. The service provider may ask the

consumer to provide personal information generally not available to third parties. The service provider may ask the name of the mortgage company that holds the consumer's mortgage or the amount of monthly mortgage payments. When the consumer answers these questions correctly, he is properly identified. If the consumer fails to provide the correct answers, the service provider may still provide the monitoring service after the consumer supplies copies of a list of documents to the service provider for identification purposes.

After the consumer is identified, she is given an identification code and a user code. The consumer may then use this identification code and the user code to access the system to set up her monitoring criteria. She may be asked to select data elements she wants to monitor and the manner in which to be notified. The consumer can select the data elements from all the data elements that made-up her credit file, and place these data elements into a watch list. She can specify if she wants to be notified by e-mail, or by a telephone call among other possibilities. When an e-mail notification occurs, the user can visit the web site; alternatively, the information may be provided in the e-mail or telephone call itself.

The system receives information from a variety of sources and updates the database in a continuous manner. When a data element in the watch list is modified, the system generates a notification and sends it to the consumer who placed the data element in the watch list. When the consumer receives the notification, he logs into the system, presents his user and identification codes, and checks for the changes made to his credit file. If the change is unexpected or in error, then the consumer can be given the opportunity to request an investigation or place an alert to the system.

The investigation and the alert to the system can catch reporting mistakes or identity-stealing problems in an early stage, thus providing a chance for the consumer to take an active role to solve the problem while it has not caused extensive damage.

Pricing / billing can be implemented in any number of ways. It can be predicated on a per transaction basis, whether per email or call, minutes in a session on the website to learn the details of the change. It can be predicated on a flat or adjustable periodic charge based on value and/or number of fields being watched or monitored; more may be charged, for instance, to watch for certain field changes than others, or for changes to more fields than fewer.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The foregoing and other aspects and advantages of the invention described herein will be better understood from the following detailed description of one or more preferred embodiments of the invention with reference to the drawings in which:

Figure 1 depicts a system architecture according to one embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 2 depicts a software architecture according to one embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 3 is a flow chart for a user set-up process according to one embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 4 is a flow chart for a system monitoring process according to one embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 5 is a flow chart for a user checking process according to one embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 6 is an overview of an embodiment of the monitoring process.

Figures 7-9 illustrate an alternate embodiment and interactions between processes and their details for this alternate embodiment.

Figures 10-12 illustrate yet another embodiment and interactions between processes and their details for this embodiment.

Figures 13-14 illustrate yet another embodiment and interactions between processes and their details for this embodiment.

Fig. 15 depicts a subscription process.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The terms user, customer, and subscriber are used interchangeably in this application. Referring now in greater details to the drawings, in which like numerals represent like components throughout several views, Fig. 1 depicts an architecture of a system 10 according to the present invention. The system 10 has a server 12 accessible through a network 14. The network 14 may be or include as a segment any one or more of, for instance, the Internet, an intranet, a LAN (Local Area Network), WAN (Wide Area Network) or MAN (Metropolitan Area Network), a frame relay connection, Advanced Intelligent Network (AIN) connection, a synchronous optical network (SONET) connection, a digital T1, T3, or E1 line, Digital Data Service (DDS) connection, DSL (Digital Subscriber Line) connection, an Ethernet connection, ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network) line, a dial-up port such as a V.90, V.34 or V.34bis

analog modem connection, a cable modem, an ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode) connection, FDDI (Fiber Distributed Data Networks) or CDDI (Cooper Distributed Data Interface) connections, WAP (Wireless Application Protocol), GPRS (General Packet Radio Service), GSM (Global System for Mobile Communication) or CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) radio frequency links, RS-232 serial connections, IEEE-1394 (Firewire) connections, USB (Universal Serial Bus) connections or other wired or wireless, digital or analog interfaces or connections.

The server 12 provides a data change monitoring service to consumers 16 (customers). There are different ways for the customer 16 to reach the server 12 for service. Among the possibilities, a customer 16 may be connected directly to the network 14, the customer 16' may need to dial-up into an Internet Service Provider (ISP) 22 to access the network 14 and the server 12, the customer 16'' may dial into a telephone network (PSTN) 20 to access the server 12 for service.

A server 12 has a database (shown in Fig. 2), which is a deposit of credit information collected from a variety of reporting sources. This credit information can be reported, for example, by a financial institution regarding delinquent loans, by a credit card company regarding late payments, or by a bank on address change for a particular customer. The server 10 may rate consumers that are listed in their database based on the credit information collected and provide this rating to other institutions who inquire the credit worthiness of a consumer. The server 12 is generally accessible via a network or through a dial-up access.

A customer 16 may access the server 12 in different ways. He can use a computer to access the server 12 through the network 14 and make a selection of data to watch by

accessing a web site supported by the server 12. Alternatively, the customer 16” can also make a selection by making a telephone call to the server 12 and entering his selection through the keypad of the telephone. In yet another embodiment, the customer 16” can make a selection by accessing the server 12 through a wireless communication device.

5 The customer 16 receives a notification when a change has been made to his credit file, and he can receive this notification in a plurality of ways. He can receive an e-mail communication at his computer, receive a telephone call at his home or office, receive a fax, or receive a call on his wireless communication device.

10 Figure 2 is a block diagram of software modules inside the server 12. In one embodiment, the server 12 has a communication module 30, a user interface module 32, an identification module 34, a monitoring module 38, a generation module 40, and a database 46.

15 The user interface module 32 is responsible for interfacing with customers. The user interface module 32 is responsible for prompting customers for their identification information. The user interface module 32 is also responsible for handling the new customer sign-up process. In a preferred embodiment, a user must become a subscriber to access the monitoring service. During the signing-up procedure, the user interface module 32 asks personal information, such as the user’s name, address, social security number, and driver license information from the user and assigns a customer code and an
20 identification code to the user. In an alternate embodiment, the user interface module 32 may employ a multi-stage identification scheme, wherein the user interface module 32, besides prompting for the customary user information, asks for additional credit related personal information that would not normally be available to third parties. The credit

related personal information may include, among other possibilities, the name of the mortgage company that provides a loan to the user, the amount of monthly mortgage payment, etc. The user's subscription is accepted only after the user is properly identified. After signing up for the monitoring service, the customer can set a criterion
5 for data change monitoring.

The customer can set criteria for data monitoring. He can identify which changes to his credit file are to be monitored, how and when he is to be notified of any changes. For example, the customer may only desire monitoring of multiple credit report requests within a predetermined time. The customer may identify the monitoring and notifying
10 criteria as three credit report requests within a thirty (30) day period. Therefore, if the server 12 detects that three credit report requests have been made within a thirty day period, the server 12 sends a notification to the customer.

The customer may also elect to monitor any reporting of late payments or missed payments from any financial institutions. The customer will then receive a notification
15 whenever a bank reports a late payment for a loan or a department store reports a nonpayment on a credit card.

The customer may also elect to monitor changes to certain data elements in the database 46. The database 46 contains credit related information for each consumer. The database 46 has generally one entry per consumer. Each entry identifies a consumer by
20 the consumer's name, social security number, or other unique information. Each entry has a plurality of data fields, and each data field stores a data element. Examples of the data fields are current address field, former address field, bankruptcy indicator field, etc.

The customer can input the monitoring criteria from a data input mechanism provided by the user interface module 32. The data input mechanism can be among other possibilities a data input screen displayed on a computer screen or on a personal digital assistant (PDA) screen, an audio response system through a telephone device, or other input means. The customer is also prompted for a selection of a method of communication that will be used to dispatch notifications when a data change is detected. The customer can choose among other possibilities to receive notifications via an e-mail, a telephone call to either customer's home, office, or wireless communication device, or a fax to customer's fax machine.

The user interface module 32 assigns a customer code and an identification code to the user after the user properly subscribed the monitoring service. In an alternate embodiment, the customer may be assigned one single identification code for accessing the server 12. The user supplies the customer code and the identification code when he accesses the server 12 to modify his data monitoring selection or to check data changes.

The user interface module 32 displays a menu to the customers and receives selections from the customers.

The user interface module 32 is also responsible for displaying the changes to the customers. The customer 16 receives a notification about a data change detected on his credit file and is invited to access the server 12 to check the changes. When he logs into the server 12, he supplies his customer code and his identification code. In an alternate embodiment, the server 12 may employ a multi-stage authentication process. In this multi-stage authentication process, the server 12 asks first the user's customer code and identification code, and the server 12 asks for additional personal information to further

authenticate the user. After the customer is authenticated, the server 12 will display a menu from where he can make a selection to view the data changes.

The communication module 30 is responsible for handling communication between the server 12 and the customer 16. In a preferred embodiment, all

5 communication between the server 12 and the customer 16 are transmitted in a secured manner. The communication module 30 encrypts all out-going messages and decrypts incoming messages. The communication module 30 may communicate with the customer 16 by sending an e-mail, placing a telephone call, sending a facsimile, or sending a paging message.

10 The monitoring module 38 is responsible for monitoring the data stored in the database 46. The monitoring is a continuous process, and the database 46 continuously receives data compiled from outside sources. The database 46 has a plurality of entries, each entry has information on a particular person. Each entry has a number of data fields. When an information, for example the current address, pertaining to a particular person
15 has changed, a flag is set for this data entry indicating the change. The monitoring module 38 detects the flag and dispatches the identification module 34.

The identification module 34 is responsible for identifying the change and the customer 16. The identification module 34 checks the data entry to identify the customer 16 and the data field that has changed. The customer profile is retrieved for analysis. If
20 the customer 16 has selected to monitor the data field that has changed, then the customer 16 will be notified about this change and the flag is reset. If the customer 16 did not select to monitor this data field, then the flag is reset and the customer will not receive a notification.

The generation module 40 is responsible for generating a notification to the customer 16. The notification indicates to the customer 16 that a change has been detected on his credit file. The notification may include information directing the consumer to, for example, a member center or a web site to obtain additional information.

- 5 The notification may also include a telephone number, an e-mail address, a post office address, etc. that the customer 16 may use to obtain further information. The notification may further include a hyper text link to the service provider's web site, and the customer 16 can click on this link to access the web site to obtain additional information. In an alternate embodiment, the generation module 40 may generate a notification that includes
- 10 information on the data change. The notification may list the data field that has changed and the new data itself. In a preferred embodiment, a notification with sensitive information, such as credit data, is transmitted through secure transmission media. In yet another alternate embodiment, the notification may include instructions on how a customer 16 may request an investigation, if the change seems to be unexpected or in
- 15 error.

- Figure 3 illustrates a process 50 for a user to set-up a monitoring process. A user accesses the credit monitoring service by logging into the server 12, step 52. The user is usually located remotely from the server 12 and accesses the service by dialing into the server 12 via a telephone connection or via the Internet. The user can use a computer or a
- 20 plain telephone to access the server 12. The user supplies a user code and an identification code, which can be a personal identification number (PIN) or a password. Alternatively, the user may be asked to supply additional personal information during a

multi-stage authentication process. The server 12 identifies the user as a subscriber to the service, step 54, and grants the access to the system.

After granting the access to the user, the system displays a menu to the user, step 56. The menu displays a list of indicators that a user can choose to monitor individually or as a group. This list of indicators may include, for example, current address, former address, second former address, bankruptcy, collections, legal items, foreclosures, tax lien, garnishment, trade lines, and inquiries. These indicators represent data collected from a variety of sources and are normally included in a person's credit file. Other data from a person's credit file may also be included in this list of indicators.

The menu is preferably displayed on a computer screen or on a personal digital assistant screen at the user destination. In an alternate embodiment, the menu may be an audio menu played to the user's telephone.

The user selects from this menu the indicators he wants to monitor, step 58. The user can select one or more indicators to be monitored. The user can also set a condition under which he is to be notified when a change occurs to an indicator selected for monitoring. The user can choose to be notified, when a trade line has been open or closed, or when multiple credit reports have been requested within one month or another predetermined period of time.

The user also selects a preferred method of communication for receiving notifications, step 60. The user can specify how he wants to receive a notification. He can choose to receive via an e-mail sent to his e-mail address, a telephone call to his office or home, a fax to his fax machine, a paging message to his pager, his personal digital assistant (PDA) device, or a regular mail sent to his home or office. The

notification may contain instructions to the customer on how to access the server 12 to obtain further information. In an alternate embodiment, the notification may contain information about the data change and instructions on how to contact the server 12 to initiate an investigation if the change is unexpected or in error.

5 The server 12 saves the user's selections and settings, step 62. The user can repeat the above procedure to change and modify his settings and selections.

Figure 4 depicts a monitoring process 70 on the server 12. The monitoring process 70 is a continuous process that monitors the database changes, step 72. When an entry in the database changes, a flag is set to indicate the change. When a change is
10 detected, the system checks the entry and identifies the user and the changes, step 74. The system also checks a subscriber database to see whether the user has subscribed to the monitoring service. If the entry belongs to a subscriber, the system checks the subscriber's profile if the subscriber (customer) has elected to monitor these changes. If the customer has elected to monitor these changes, then a notification is generated, step
15 76. The notification can be a simple message inviting the customer to access the system to get further information. In an alternate embodiment, the notification may also contain more detail information about the changes detected as well as instructions on how to access the system.

The system then dispatches the notification to the customer according to the
20 method specified in the customer's preference, step 78. After sending the notification, the system resets the change indicator, step 80, and resumes the monitoring, step 72.

If after checking the data entry, the system detects the user is not a subscriber of the service or the customer has not elected to monitor these particular changes, the system simple resets the change indicator, step 80, and resumes the monitoring, step 72.

In one preferred embodiment, the monitoring step 72 is implemented as follows.

5 A change monitoring process, also known as delta process, monitors the following eleven fields: current address CA, former address FA, second former address F2, bankruptcy BA, collection CO, legal items LI, foreclosure FO, tax liens TL, garnishment GN, trade lines PT, and inquiries IQ. When a change, or a delta, is detected, the delta is stored in three tables:

- 10 • Sentinel_delta_files – table used to store delta report segments
- Sentinel_delta_segments – table used to store the before and after segments for which the delta was detected.
- Sentinel_delta_fields – table used to store information identifying which fields in the compared segments were different.

15 The changes for each field are detected as follows.

CA - Current Address:

The 'newness' criteria for the current address segment is that there is no CA in the previous FFF but there is one in the current FFF. Current address segment changes are identified by comparing the address reported date field.

20 FA - Former Address:

The 'newness' criteria for the former address segment is that there is no FA in the previous FFF but there is one in the current FFF. Former address segment changes are identified by comparing the address reported date field.

F2 – second former Address:

The 'newness' criteria for the second former address segment is that there is no F2 in the previous FFF but there is one in the current FFF. Second former address segment changes are identified by comparing the address reported date field.

5 BP - Bankruptcy:

New bankruptcy segments are identified by comparing the following fields:

1. date filed
2. case number
3. court number
- 10 4. how filed
5. legal type

If no matches are found in these fields while comparing a BP segment from the current FFF against all of the BP segments from the previous FFF, then the current BP segment is flagged and reported as new.

15 If matching BP segments are found, the following fields of the two segments (one from the current FFF and the other from the previous FFF) are compared. If found to vary, the current FFF BP segment will be flagged and reported as changed:

1. bankruptcy disposition

CO - Collections:

20 New collections segments are identified by comparing the following fields:

1. date assigned
2. account number
3. member number

4. client name

If no matches are found in these fields while comparing a CO segment from the current FFF against all of the CO segments from the previous FFF, then the current CO segment is flagged and reported as new.

- 5 If matching CO segments are found, the following fields of the two segments (one from the current FFF and the other from the previous FFF) are compared. If found to vary, the current FFF CO segment will be flagged and reported as changed:

1. collection status

LI - Legal Items:

- 10 New legal items segments are identified by comparing the following fields:

1. date filed
2. case number
3. court number
4. plaintiff
15 5. defendant

If no matches are found in these fields while comparing a LI segment from the current FFF against all of the LI segments from the previous FFF, then the current LI segment is flagged and reported as new.

- If matching LI segments are found, the following fields of the two segments (one from the current FFF and the other from the previous FFF) are compared. If found to vary, the current FFF LI segment will be flagged and reported as changed:

1. legal item status
2. satisfied date

FO - Foreclosure:

The FO comparisons vary from those performed for the other public item segments in that only new foreclosures are checked for and reported. The fields used during the comparison process to determine whether an FO segment is new are:

- 5 1. date reported
2. member number

TL - Tax Lien:

New tax lien segments are identified by comparing the following fields:

- 10 1. date filed
2. case number
3. court number
4. creditor class

If no matches are found in these fields while comparing a TL segment from the current FFF against all of the TL segments from the previous FFF, then the current TL
15 segment is flagged and reported as new.

If matching TL segments are found, the following fields of the two segments (one from the current FFF and the other from the previous FFF) are compared. If found to vary, the current FFF TL segment will be flagged and reported as changed:

1. release date
- 20 GN - Garnishment:

New garnishment segments are identified by comparing the following fields:

1. date filed
2. case number

Abstract

[illegible]

Abstract

[illegible]

Abstract

Abstract

Abstract

[illegible]

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Abstract

If matching PT segments are found, the following fields of the two segments (one from the current FFF and the other from the previous FFF) are compared. If found to vary, the current FFF PT segment will be flagged and reported as changed:

1. narrative code 1
- 5 2. narrative code 2
3. rate code
4. previous rate 1
5. previous rate 2
6. previous rate 3

10 IQ - Inquiries:

New inquiry segments are identified by comparing the following fields:

1. member number
2. member name
3. inquiry date

15 IQ segment changes are not possible and so are not checked.

Figure 5 depicts a process 90 for a customer to check the changes. When a user receives a notification, step 92, he may be given specific instructions on how to access the system to verify the changes detected on his credit file, or he may just follow an established procedure to access his credit file. Generally, the user logs into the system, step 94, and provides his user code and identification code. The system checks the user code and the identification code and identifies the user as a subscriber, step 96. The system then displays a menu from which the user can choose to view changes to his credit file, step 98.

In an alternate embodiment, the server 12 may ask some personal information contained in the user's credit profile and use this information to authenticate the user.

In yet another alternate embodiment, the user may be given a special code in the notification, and the user can supply this code to the system upon logging in. The system
5 will display directly the information about the changes.

If the changes are unexpected or in error, the user can request that an investigation be started, step 102.

The present invention is especially useful to consumers who want to protect their credit rating and to take an active role in policing changes to their credit files. A credit-
10 reporting bureau or other entities that have access to a credit report repository may offer a credit watch service according to the present invention. Generally, a user needs to subscribe to a credit watch service with a service provider. After subscribing to the service, the user/subscriber can then specify what data he wants to monitor and how he wants to be notified.

15 The user can choose to monitor any adverse reporting to his credit file, i.e., any reporting of late payments or nonpayments by any reporting institution, such as banks, retailers, etc. The user can also choose to be notified by an e-mail message sent to his PDA. The user's selections are stored in the user profile.

When a bank holding a loan to the user reports a late payment on the user's
20 account to the credit-reporting bureau, either because the payment was received beyond the grace period or because of the bank's operational mistakes, the credit-reporting bureau will accept the reporting and update the user's credit file to reflect the late

usually checks the credit of a credit account applicant before granting the credit. By monitoring credit-check requests, the user (customer) can be notified when there is a new credit-check request.

The user can be notified when a credit check is performed on his credit information. The user then accesses the system and obtains the information on the entity that requested the credit check. If the entity is unknown to him or the reason for the credit check is not readily apparent to him, he can contact this entity for further inquiry as to the reason for such a credit check. If the credit check is done because someone applied for credit using his name, the user can then place a warning on his credit file, so other financial institutions can take precaution when dealing with people claiming to be this user. With help of the present invention, the user may be able to detect and to stop someone from stealing his credit identity.

The present invention can be marketed to consumers with different pricing options. The consumers must become a subscriber to receive notifications about changes to his credit profile. The subscription can be annually or monthly. The subscription price may be dependent on the number of data fields monitored, i.e., if a subscriber choose to monitor all data fields in his credit profile, he will pay more than another subscriber who chooses only to monitor fewer selected data fields. The means of notification that a subscriber chooses may also affect the subscription price. If the subscriber chooses to be notified by fax, he may have to pay more than if he chooses to be notified by e-mail. If the consumer chooses to receive notification in more than one place, he would pay more than what he would pay if he receives notifications in one place only.

There are different ways to implement the present invention and figures 7-14 depict three embodiments and their respective internal processes.

Fig. 6 is an overview of one embodiment of the monitoring process according to the present invention. The monitoring process involves several actors: consumer 62, customer care 64, consumer direct 66, and supply chain 68. Each actor may be a physical person, a team of experts, a software system, or an outside vendor. Customer care 64 is generally the customer support team. Consumer direct 66 is generally software elements of the system. Supply chain 68 may be internal or external support system, which can be external suppliers or internal identification systems. The credit modification monitoring service involves separate sub-tasks: customer ordering service 70, customer authentication service 72, payment service 74, fulfillment service 76, consumer interaction 78, customer care service 80, and delta process 82. Each of these sub-tasks may involve more than one actor.

Customer ordering service 70 allows a consumer to select what he wants to monitor and initiates an order for the monitoring service. Authentication service 72 collects the consumer data that identifies the consumer. Payment service 74 allows the consumer to select payment methods. Fulfillment process 76 finalizes consumer's service requests for monitoring services. Consumer interaction 78 is responsible for reviewing consumer's monitoring request, which includes reviewing consumer's credit profile, notification method, and monitoring delta. Consumer interaction 78 also provides e-mail and telephone support for monitoring services. Customer care 80 provides general customer support to the system. Delta Process 82 is responsible for detecting changes to a subscriber's credit profile.

changed. One skilled in the art can readily appreciate other features of this embodiment from figs. 10-12.

Figs. 13-14 illustrate respectively the interactions between processes for an alternate embodiment and the interactions between the processes and one set of
5 databases. In this embodiment, the Product Fulfillment process 92 is responsible for providing updates to the credit reporting online system (ACRO). One skilled in the art can readily appreciate other features of this embodiment from figs. 13-14.

A credit change monitoring service according to the present invention can be offered to consumers in different ways. A preferred way to make this service available to
10 consumers is through subscription.

Fig. 15 depicts a subscribing process 150 for a credit file monitoring service according to the present invention. A user can sign-up for the credit file monitoring service in multiple ways. He can sign-up through a written application, which he mails in after filling it out. Also, he can sign-up for the monitoring service by calling the service
15 provider's customer service representatives. A preferred way to sign-up for the service is by accessing the service provider's web site, step 152.

The service provider may offer many different services on its web site, and the user has to select the credit file monitoring service, step 154. The user then proceeds to select the subscription of this monitoring service, step 156. The user must identify
20 himself, step 158, by providing his personal information. The service provider may authenticate the user before accepting his subscription, step 160. The authentication may be through a multi-stage authentication process, where the service provider asks some questions regarding the user's credit history and the user has to answer them correctly.

This multi-stage authentication process may be done through multiple choice questions. If the user fails to answer the questions correctly, he can still subscribe to the service by mailing in his personal identification information such as a copy of his social security card, a copy of a utility bill showing his address, etc.

5 After the service provider authenticates the user, the user can select credit data elements that he wants to monitor, step 162. He can choose one or multiple credit data elements for monitoring. The amount of data he chooses to monitor may affect his subscription price.

10 Also, the user needs to select a method of communication, step 164. The service provider uses this method to communicate with him when credit file data changes. He can select one or more methods of communication (i.e., he can choose to receive an e-mail or a paging message, or both e-mail and paging message), when a financial institution reports a change to his credit file. The user may also select frequency of communication. He can choose to be notified as soon as a change occurs in his credit file
15 or be notified periodically. He may choose even to be notified when he is ready to receive any communication, i.e., the service provider will notify him when he makes an inquiry. The method and timing of communication and the number of destination may also affect the subscription price.

20 Finally, the user selects a method of payment, step 166. The service provider can bill him monthly, annually, or per use basis. The service provider may demand prepayment for its service, i.e., the service provider will accept monthly or annual payments before the service is provided for that period. The service may also bill the

